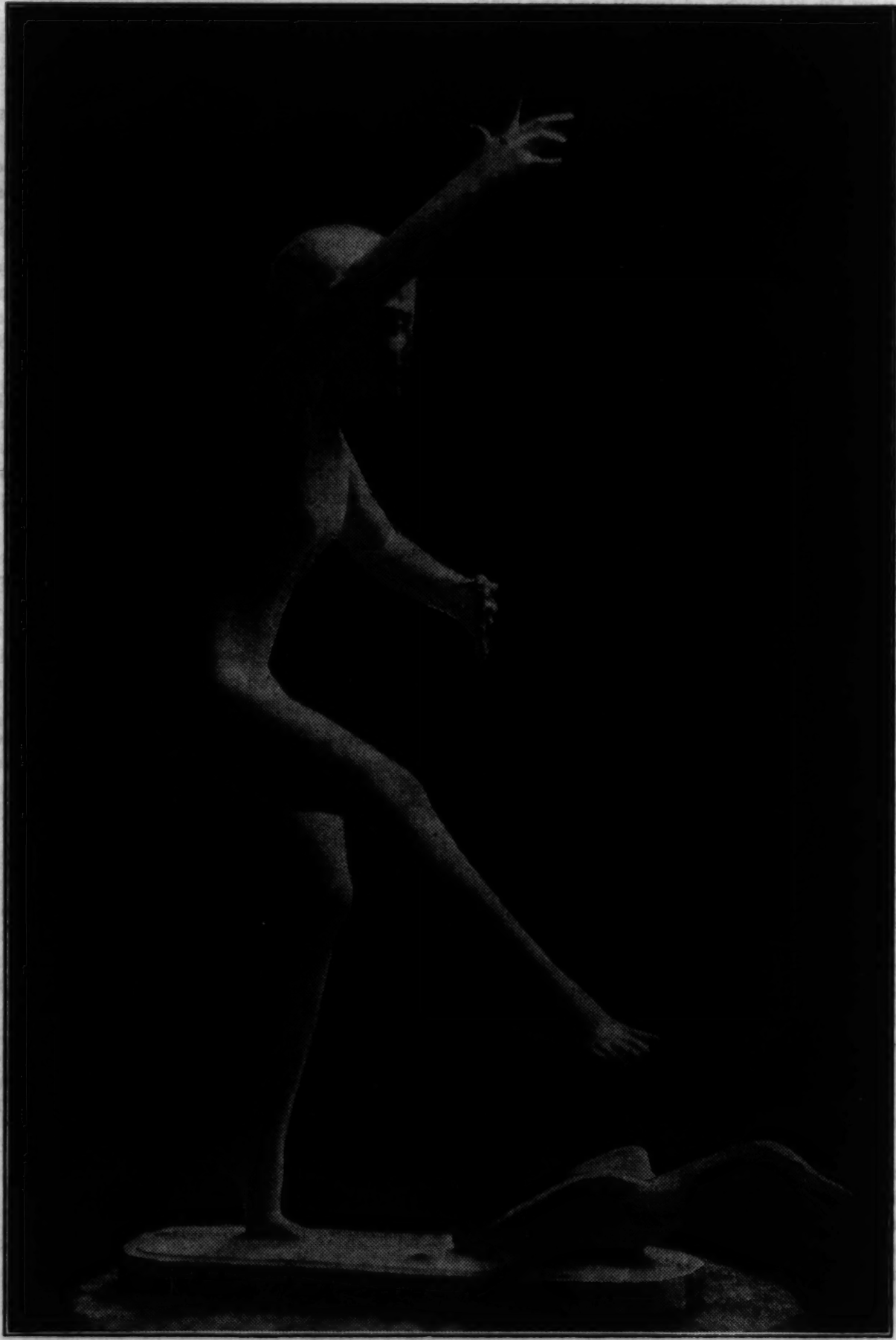


Equal Rights

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OFFICIAL WEEKLY OF
THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1923



By MABEL CONKLING

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NOTES OF THE WEEK

British Labor Observes Women's Day

TODAY and tomorrow, June 9 and 10, all England will be celebrating the entrance of women into public life. Labor Parties and Women's Sections have been urged to organize special demonstrations for one of these dates. It is hoped that "Women's Day" will become a national holiday.

The Durham Women's Advisory Council is to have a great procession and demonstration on the afternoon of June 9, and the Glasgow Trades and Labor Council have a similar plan for June 10. The London Labor Party has taken up the idea with enthusiasm and has appealed to all the Borough Parties and Women's Sections to carry out the scheme in different London parks. Apparently the labor groups in England take women seriously.

Swedish Government Aids Women

A HALL-MARK of purity and excellence on goods for home consumption is the latest achievement of the Swedish National Housewives' Association. For years Swedish women have been working to secure pure food in their homes, and now the Government testing bureau, as well as the domestic science school at Upsala, have placed themselves at the Association's disposal. Only foods which pass the Government tests will receive the guarantee mark.

Italian Woman Granted Degree After Six Centuries

SIGNORITA ANDREINA GATTI-CASAZZA, daughter of Commandatore Guiseppi Gatti-Casazza, of Italy, has just received the degree of Doctor of Medicine and Surgery from the Royal University of Pavia, founded in 1361.

For a woman at last to have been graduated from a school almost six centuries old is an indication that the world does move—slowly! Her distinguished uncle, Signor Gatti-Casazza, General Manager of the Metropolitan Opera House, New York City, has announced that the Signorita contemplates visiting America in the near future.

English Women Organize Foundry.

TWO English women, Miss C. Griff, Associate Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers, and Miss C. Davis, are setting up in business in Birmingham with a foundry, which will specialize in stainless and non-corrosive fittings, mainly for the home. Miss Griff has had a practical as well as a scientific training as an engineer. She has been through all the shops. In the war she was aviation production officer at Vickers' works. Miss Griff is also an automobile and general consulting engineer, and is an associate member of the Institute of Automobile Engineers. Miss Davis was formerly a foundry manager in the Midlands.

Nursing Movement Progresses In India.

THE Lady Reading Nursing Association has made a promising beginning in Delhi. The small staff of Indian nurses engaged are already being applied for by Indian practitioners, and their work is greatly appreciated by patients and doctors. It is a notable fact that all the Lady Reading nurses and students in the Lady Hardinge College Hospital volunteered for relief work in the present serious outbreak of plague in Delhi.

A NEW Committee, representing all classes of women, has been established in Holland to mobilize public opinion in favor of universal peace.

Women's Institutes Hold Annual Meeting

THE Seventh Annual Meeting of the National Federation of Women's Institutes was held at Queen's Hall, London, on Tuesday and Wednesday of last week. The movement now numbers 2,736 Women's Institutes in English and Welsh villages, with a membership of 160,000 women.

Institute ideals are essentially democratic. In the current issue of the Institute's monthly organ, "Home and Country," which has a paid circulation of 24,000 copies, prominence is given to the fact that Her Majesty the Queen, who is a deeply interested member of a Norfolk Institute, has strongly urged that in the Institutes there should be no patronage, and that the Squire's wife and the working woman should meet on the same footing.

The keynote is Co-operation. The successful jam-maker tells her secret recipe, the best bread-maker demonstrates the reason for the lightness of her loaves, the shoemaker shows how boots and shoes can be mended, the student unfolds and revitalizes the forgotten local history of the past. All women of the village, rich and poor, gentle and simple, learned and unlearned, come together with the idea of helping one another. All pay the same subscription, have the same rights, the same privileges, the same responsibilities. Each contributes what she can to the common store.

The members learn to realize their responsibility toward the community in which they live, and, from an interest in their own village and their country, come to see the connection between their affairs and those of the nation at large. Since the granting of the Parliamentary vote to women, the mental scope of the Institutes has enormously widened.

Les Francaises Veulent Rester Francaises

LA FEMME ne doit pas changer de nationalité quand elle se marie comme on démarque un mouchoir pour le marquer au chiffre de son nouveau possesseur. Ou peut aimer un homme et continuer à aimer sa patrie!"

So says Felix Liouville, member of the French Chamber of Deputies, in response to an appeal from his countrywomen to assist them in their effort to retain their nationality despite marriage. M. Liouville has agreed to press the Married Women's Nationality Bill in the present Parliament.

Chicago Medical Women Form Council

A NEW medical society, composed of Chicago's outstanding women physicians, has recently been organized as The Chicago Council of Medical Women. The purpose of the Council is to collate valuable clinical experience and to promote fellowship. Membership is limited to women holding a license to practice medicine and to seventy-five active members. The incorporators are: Dr. Anna E. Blount, Dr. Alice Conklin, Dr. Effa U. Davis, Dr. Mary E. Hanks and Dr. Lena K. Sadler.

RECENT statistics show that there are now in the United States 1,728 women lawyers, judges and magistrates, 1,787 clergywomen, 14,617 artists, 7,219 women physicians, 1,829 women dentists, 1,117 architects, and 41 engineers.

MRS. E. M. ABERNATHY of Oklahoma City not only successfully performs her duties as president of a bank but owns and operates fourteen farms.

PROGRESS OF WOMAN'S PARTY CAMPAIGN

A REVIEW of incomplete returns on the measures supported by the Woman's Party which were enacted by State Legislatures during the spring of 1923 shows that Equal Rights legislation affecting ten million women has been secured since January. Equal Rights bills are still pending in a number of States—for example, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island.

The States in which Equal Rights measures of the Woman's Party have been passed this spring are: California, Delaware, New York, Ohio and Oklahoma. The measures passed are as follows:

California—AN ACT permitting the wife as well as the husband to will away half of the community property (which consists of property acquired after marriage by the industry of either or both of the married pair).

(Until this act was passed, the wife could not will away any of the community property, even though she had earned all of it.)

Delaware—AN ACT constituting the mother as well as the father guardian of minor children.

(Until this act was passed, the father was the sole guardian.)

AN ACT giving the mother equal right with the father to inherit real estate from their deceased child.

(Until this act was passed, the father had greater right than the mother in this respect.)

AN ACT giving a widow the same share in the real estate of her deceased husband as a widower has in the real estate of his deceased wife.

(Until this act was passed, the husband had a greater claim upon the estate of his wife than she had upon his estate.)

AN ACT giving the wife equal right with the husband to reserve a limited amount of property which cannot be taken to satisfy debts, the object of this law being to protect poor children.

(Until this act was passed, the husband had greater rights than the wife in this respect.)

AN ACT amending the Delaware Constitution so that "no citizen . . . shall be disqualified to hold . . . office by reason of sex."

(Until this was passed, some public offices were closed by law to women.)

New York—AN ACT giving the mother equal rights with the father to the custody of a child when the parents are living apart without divorce.

(Until this act was passed, the father had a greater right

than the mother in this respect.)

AN ACT making 18 the age at which girls as well as boys may make wills of personal property.

(Until this act was passed, girls were not given as much protection as boys in this respect.)

AN ACT stating that in cases not otherwise provided for by statute, the real estate of a deceased person who leaves no will, shall descend to relatives, without distinction of sex.

(Until this act was passed, the preference in inheritance was given to the male line.)

AN ACT giving the mother equal right with the father to inherit real estate from their child who dies leaving no descendants.

(Until this act was passed, the preference was given to the father.)

Ohio—AN ACT providing that father and mother are the joint guardians of their minor children and equally entitled to their services and earnings.

(Until this act was passed, the father was given greater authority than the mother.)

AN ACT making the age of majority 21 for the girl as well as the boy.

(Until this act was passed, boys were protected for a longer period than girls.)

AN ACT making necessary the mother's as well as the father's consent to the marriage of their minor child.

(Until this act was passed, the father was given greater authority than the mother in this respect.)

AN ACT providing that the voting residence of a married woman shall be determined in the same manner as that of a married man.

(Until this act was passed, the wife had less power in this respect than her husband.)

Oklahoma—RESOLUTION providing for amending the Oklahoma Constitution so as to allow women to hold all State elective offices. This act must be ratified by a vote of the people.

The Woman's Party conducted a vigorous campaign in behalf of these laws. With the exception of four, all of the bills were drafted by the Legal Research Department of the Woman's Party. These four are the California and Oklahoma measures and the two last mentioned Delaware measures. In many instances the Equal Rights laws were introduced by women legislators.

On with equality!

ON the eve of sailing for Europe Mrs. William Kent of California, chairman of the California State Branch of the Woman's Party, and also chairman of the National Headquarters Maintenance Committee, reports the following members added to her committee of 200; Mrs. F. R. Hazard, New York; Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., New York; Miss Margaret Whittemore, California; Miss Aline Solomon, District of Columbia; Miss Mary Burnham, Pennsylvania; Miss Joy Webster, District of Columbia; Miss Sheldon Jackson, District of Columbia; Mrs. Sophie Meredith, Virginia; Miss Martha Souder, Pennsylvania; Miss Marion May, New York; Mrs. Dwight Clarke, District of Columbia; Miss Hazel Buck Ewing, Illinois.

All of these, with Mrs. Kent herself, have pledged \$25 each toward the maintenance and support of the work at the Headquarters in Washington. This fund is being raised toward the payment of salaries of the stenographers and other clerical force necessary to the proper carrying on of the work at the National Headquarters.

Volunteer contributions to this fund are solicited. Those sending \$25 or more become members of Mrs. Kent's committee, and during her absence in Europe, she requests that all contributions to this fund be sent direct to National Headquarters in Washington.

MRS. KENT'S MAINTENANCE COMMITTEE REPORTS ACTIVITY

THE part that Mrs. Kent's committee has performed in providing means for maintaining and carrying on the work of the National Headquarters of the National Woman's Party is as

well known as the story of the Woman's Party itself. From the time that Headquarters were established in Washington, beginning with the basement at 1420 F street in January, 1913, Mrs. Kent's maintenance committee assumed the responsibility of raising the money to pay the rent of the building. This work the committee continued to do after the Headquarters were moved to Cameron House, on Lafayette Square, and later to 14 Jackson Place, on the other side of Lafayette Square. No more substantial service was made to the pre-ratification campaign than this of Mrs. Kent and her committee.

Now that we are established in our Headquarters we no longer have rent to pay. But the carrying on of the work on a dignified and substantial basis requires the expenditure of money and is no less important and necessary than the payment of rent. To the payment of clerical help and the general maintenance of an office force necessary to carry on the business of a large national organization, the money raised by Mrs. Kent's committee will be devoted. Mrs. Kent requests that contributions to this fund be sent to the Headquarters during her absence with proper instructions regarding the purposes for which they are sent.

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MAKE JULY 20 A RED LETTER DAY

WHEN the gathering of national and state officers, founders and life members of the Woman's Party assembles for a conference at Seneca Falls on the 20th of July next it will commemorate the seventy-fifth anniversary of the first *equal rights* meeting held at Seneca Falls in 1848. The meeting will be a notable one since it will mark another milestone on the road to full and complete equality of human beings irrespective of sex.

Not all of the members of the Woman's Party will be able to attend the conference next July—not even all of the officers or founders or life members will be present, perhaps. Nevertheless, the conference will have a definite and direct influence in shaping the future of every woman within the organization just as it will affect the lives of women everywhere without the organization.

There were two outstanding women who arranged for the Seneca Falls meeting in 1848—Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton—and not a hundred people took part in the actual discussion. But the lives of every woman then in existence or who has been born into the world since have been changed because of that meeting.

Every woman who has secured a larger measure of justice and of right—the woman who has found the closed doors of schools and colleges and universities open to her; the woman who has entered a trade or an industry as a self-supporting individual; the woman who has put her foot upon the ladder of success in business, in the professions; the woman who owns property and the right to manage that property; the mother who is the legal guardian of her child; the wife who may find in a court of justice help from the oppression of unequal economic conditions in the home; the young woman who may look the world of today in the face, an intelligent, responsible, human being, unabashed and unafraid—these the world over owe these things and such measure of liberty as they imply largely to the Seneca Falls meeting on July 20, 1848.

There is nothing in our calendars and our gazettes, our homely old-fashioned almanacs to mark this date. Enshrined only in the memory of a few who have taken up the torch and are carrying on the fight for *equal rights*, this day should be marked, with a red letter, in the calendar of days in the heart of every woman. Every young person—every girl, every boy—should be taught its significance not alone in shaping the history of our own country but its far-reaching effects upon the lives of women and so upon civilization throughout the world.

In commemorating the seventy-fifth anniversary of the first *equal rights* meeting held on July 20, 1848, every member of the Woman's

Party can help. Even though it be impossible to attend the conference next month, it is possible for each member to do something to help toward keeping the spirit of the day alive. A little story in your local paper, an editorial mention of the day and of its significance in the development of our civilization would be a tremendous help in commemorating so historic an event. We urge that all readers of *Equal Rights* do something toward commemorating the day.

Get your local newspaper to publish a story or an editorial calling attention to the meeting in 1848 and the meeting of July next in commemoration of that event. Write a paper for your club or prepare a talk for the next meeting, calling attention to the far-reaching results of that first meeting in the lives of all women the world over. Your own life, whatever the circumstances surrounding it, is better and broader, touches wider horizons and reaches more useful endeavors because of that gathering of courageous, far-seeing pioneer women who met in Seneca Falls seventy-five years ago. Join us then in commemorating that event. Help to make July 20 a red letter day.

THE COMMON CAUSE

THE annual meeting of the British Association for Moral and Social Hygiene which was recently held in London is of interest to the members of the National Woman's Party, first, because of the facts brought out as to moral conditions in England, and second, because of the stand taken by the Association in regard to the treatment of the social evil.

The Association for Moral and Social Hygiene is the direct lineal descendant of the organization started by Mrs. Josephine Butler about half a century ago to combat the Contagious Diseases Acts. Its policy has always been to work against sex discriminations in the passage and enforcement of social hygiene laws and from the outset it has demanded a single standard of morals for men and women. The persecution which was endured by the leaders of this movement in England, many years ago, indicates the progress that has been achieved in this avenue of work. When one recalls that Josephine Butler and her associates were frequently stoned, that they were obliged to hold their meetings secretly and were often in peril of their lives, the change that has been wrought in public opinion is apparent.

The articles in this connection in the Declaration of Principles of the National Woman's Party might almost have been phrased by Josephine Butler herself. "That a double moral standard shall no longer exist, but one code shall obtain for both men and women. That exploitation of the sex of women shall no longer exist, but women shall have the same right to the control of their persons as have men. That women shall no longer be discriminated against in the treatment of sex diseases and in the punishment of sex offenses, but men and women shall be treated in the same way for sex diseases and sex offenses."

Fifty years ago it was physically dangerous to advocate these principles; today even the most conservative people, men as well as women, take them for granted. That is not to say, however, that these principles have yet won a place for themselves in current custom or law. Conditions in England indicate how far distant the goal still is.

Dr. Helen Wilson, J. P., speaking on the Repeal of the Solicitation Laws at the annual meeting of the A. M. S. H., showed that prostitution is today regarded as an offense on the part of women alone. Six thousand-convictions for solicitation are made every year in England under the century-old law which is based on the conception that prostitutes are a definite class easily distinguishable from the rest of the population and carrying on a trade more or less necessary, but requiring regulation.

Dr. Wilson phrasing the demands of the A. M. S. H. insisted that laws of solicitation should be made to apply to every person, male or female, and that women should be dealt with as women and not as an outcast group.

The battle which the English women are waging is but part of the world-wide struggle which women everywhere are making for justice and honor in the realm of sex. We bid our English sisters God speed; their victory will be the victory of womanhood the world over.

SENECA FALLS IN 1848

By CAROL A. REHFISCH, Member of the California Bar.

ON July 14, 1848, Lucretia Mott, Martha C. Wright, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Mary Ann McClintock published in the *Seneca County Courier* an announcement of "a convention to discuss the social, civil and religious conditions and rights of woman," in the Wesleyan Chapel at Seneca Falls, New York, on July 19th and 20th.

This was an act of tremendous temerity. The idea of a woman's rights convention originated with Lucretia Mott at the World's Anti-Slavery Convention in London in 1840, where she and Elizabeth Cady Stanton had met for the first time, and had agreed that the gentlemen at that convention were badly in need of some education in the matter of the nature and the rights of women. In 1848, Mrs. Stanton moved from Boston to Seneca Falls, which was a Quaker settlement, and again came in contact with Mrs. Mott, who was visiting her sister, Mrs. Wright, and attending the yearly meeting of Friends. So far as we know, these four women were the first to discuss the possibility of a Woman's Rights Convention. The choice of Seneca Falls was a natural one, first because they happened to be all together there at that time; secondly, because we may suppose that a population which contained a large proportion of Quakers would be well disposed toward a meeting of this nature, since the Quaker organization accords to women a status equal to that accorded to men.

AT that time women in public life were unknown. With the exception of the Quakers, women had had no experience in public speaking. They had never drafted formal documents, conducted public meetings or organized for concerted action. The inferiority complex had not then been heard of, but it is only natural that something suspiciously like it should occasionally appear in the record of this earliest effort on the part of women publicly to assert their right to participate in the affairs of life on an equal basis with men. Courageous as their enterprise was, a great deal of timidity was really present in the minds of these pioneers, and betrayed itself at each new step toward the assumption of public roles which we now take for granted.

Anyone who attempts to draw up a business document for the first time knows how irresistible is the temptation to search out a form book and express one's intentions in conventional terms. Similarly, when Mrs. Mott, Mrs. Stanton, Mrs. Wright and Mrs. McClintock met to draft appropriate resolutions and speeches for the coming convention, they were impelled to study the various declarations of rights published by men in their periodical rebellions against various tyrannies. Ultimately, the Declaration of Independence was chosen as a model for the "Declaration of Sentiments" to be presented at the convention, and after much thought a list of eighteen grievances was collected to match the eighteen set forth by the Declaration of 1776.

This enumeration complains of the deprivation of the franchise; the exclusion from legislative bodies; civil death upon marriage; moral irresponsibility for crimes committed in the presence of the husband; loss of property rights upon marriage; inequality in the laws of divorce and



On their way to the 1848 Convention.

guardianship of children; taxation without representation; exclusion from nearly all profitable employments, and discrimination in pay in those employments which she is permitted to follow; exclusion from teaching theology, medicine or law; exclusion from all colleges; exclusion from the ministry and from an equal participation in the affairs of the church; and the creation of a false public sentiment through the promulgation of two codes of morals. It concludes with an unconscious reference to the now fashionable inferiority complex: "He has endeavored in every way that he could, to destroy her confidence in her own powers, to lessen her self-respect, and to make her willing to lead a dependent and abject life."

AS the "Declaration of Sentiments" covered the entire feminist program in comprehensive fashion, so the resolutions have a familiar ring. Thus we find one of the important aims of the Woman's Party voiced in the fourth resolution, "that the women of this country ought to be enlightened in regard to the laws under which they live, that they may no longer publish their degradation by declaring themselves satisfied with their present position, nor their ignorance by asserting that they have all the rights they want."

In spite of the announcement that the first day of the Convention would be open only to women, when at last the day came a number of interested men appeared.

CONSIDERING all of the circumstances and the excitement and trepidation which must have been felt by the women in the face of so many novel duties, it is not remarkable that the inferiority complex here won a temporary victory. It was hastily decided not only to permit the men to remain, but even to name James Mott chairman of the meeting. The men present also took an important part in the discussion which followed.

The only resolution which was not unanimously adopted was the ninth, which resolved "that it is the duty of the women of this country to secure to themselves their sacred right to the elective franchise." In the debate over this resolution the complex very nearly won another triumph. It was strongly urged that the adoption of such a proposal would make the whole movement ridiculous. It was championed by a woman and a negro, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Frederick Douglass, and was ultimately adopted by a small majority.

The Seneca Falls Convention adjourned at the close of the two days originally set for it, but so many points of discussion had developed during the proceedings that it was agreed that there should be another meeting at Rochester two weeks later. This meeting was widely advertised and when it came to order the Unitarian Church was filled to overflowing. The meeting opened with another skirmish with the Complex. It was proposed to name a woman, Abigail Bush, president of the convention. Mrs. Mott, Mrs. Stanton and Mrs. McClintock were aghast at this suggestion, and tried to dissuade their rash sisters from elevating a woman to a position for which her powers would obviously be so inadequate. Fortunately, Mrs. Bush proved to be an able chairman. The secretaries, however, were not a great success, and it was apparently impossible for

them to speak loudly enough to be heard. The following apologetic speech of the President in their behalf is of interest today:

"Friends, we present ourselves here before you, as an oppressed class, with trembling frames and faltering tongues, and we do not expect to be able to speak so as to be heard by all at first, but we trust we shall have the sympathy of the audience, and that you will bear with our weakness now in the infancy of the movement. Our trust in the omnipotency of right is our only faith that we shall succeed."

In the debates at this convention several gentlemen were arrayed on either side. The "Woman's-sphere-is-home" controversy was ably started, but unfortunately not concluded in spite of Lucretia Mott's valiant efforts to point out that we got too many of our notions from the clergy instead of from the Bible. Sarah Owen read a paper on woman's place and pay in the world of work, stating that "man has such a contemptible idea of woman that he thinks she cannot even sew as well as he can; and he often goes to a tailor, and pays him double and even treble for making a suit, when it merely passes through his hands, after a woman has made every stitch of it so neatly that he discovers no difference." After the lapse of seventy-five years no appreciable advance has been made toward the principle of equal pay for the same work.

An interruption at this meeting was occasioned by "a young bride in traveling dress accompanied by her husband" who "for twenty minutes held her audience spellbound with her eloquence." A part of her remarks seem to merit quotation:

MABEL CONKLIN, POETIC SCULPTOR

THE charming fountain figure which decorates the cover of this week's issue of Equal Rights is the work of Mabel Conkling, a well-known artist among the women sculptors of America. This lovely bit of girlhood is typical of all of Mrs. Conkling's work in its unstudied grace, poetic feeling and ever-youthful charm. It is typical, too, in that it lacks any quality of virility and boldness, making a purely lyrical appeal to the senses.

Mrs. Conkling's art education was long and thorough. She studied, as a girl, eight years in Paris, first under Bougereau and Ferrier at the Julien Academie, and later with Luc O. Merson and Collin at the Academie Vitti. No less a master than Whistler instructed her in painting, and McMonnies, the sculptor, criticized the modeling of the young art student. Perhaps it is to Whistler that Mabel Conkling's delicate, sensitive treatment of her art may be traced, and it is not at all unlikely that her firm and true modelling may be due to the interest McMonnies took in her work. It was in 1900 that she first exhibited in the Paris Salon, on the Champs de Mars. Since that time, twenty-three years ago, she has shown her portrait busts, delightful statuettes and bas-reliefs in exhibitions all over this country. Seven of these bas-reliefs and two figures are now on view at the National Sculpture Society's exhibition.

Among her notable works are portrait busts of Mrs. James A. Garland, Walter Hale, Esq., the Rev. Dr. G. Alexander, a bas-relief of Frederick McMonnies, and one of Mrs. John Sargent, figures called "Song of the Sea," "Elf Dance," the piquant and spirited little figure "Pan," and a whimsical "Water Baby." Then there are the group of statuettes remarkable for their grace and movement: "Temptation," "Romance," "Bacchante," etc.

Mrs. Conkling is a member of the National Association of Women Painters and Sculptors, American Federation of Arts, and the French Institute.

"There will be one effect, perhaps unlooked for, if we are raised to equal administration with man. It will classify intellect. The heterogeneous triflings which now, I am very sorry to say, occupy so much of our time, will be neglected; fashion's votaries will silently fall off; dishonest exertions for rank in society will be scorned; extravagance in toilet will be detested; the meager and worthless price of station will be forgotten; the honest earnings of dependents will be paid; popular demagogues crushed; true genius sincerely encouraged; and, above all, pawned integrity redeemed."

THIS convention raised other still mooted questions, such as the propriety of promising to obey in the marriage contract, and whose name should be retained after marriage. Suffrage and woman's right to enter the learned professions were also further discussed.

Thus it appears that the conventions of 1848 fairly started all of the controversies which have continued to burn wherever women have made any effort toward the realization of Equal Rights. While it is true that the vote is the only one of the demands of 1848 which has been completely won in this country, it is also true that we have made some psychological advances in the last seventy-five years.

On July 19th and 20th the Woman's Party will hold a conference in Seneca Falls to commemorate the conference of 1848, and to adopt a program of activities for the coming year. This meeting will decide the policy of the party during the session of the next congress which convenes in December. It promises to be as epoch-making a gathering as was that in which women first dared to adopt a resolution urging that the right of suffrage be demanded.

DELAWARE GOES OVER THE TOP

DELAWARE has raised her quota of the budget. The full amount of her pledge made at the Conference last November to finance the work of the Woman's Party during the fiscal year has been paid, largely through the effort of Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, Legislative Chairman for Delaware. When Mrs. Hilles visited National Headquarters recently, she brought \$500 to redeem Delaware's pledge to the \$150,000 budget adopted in November. This makes Delaware the first State to go over the top. Which State will be next?

The work which the National Woman's Party has undertaken cannot be done without money. The organization activities must be financed, and women must do the financing. There should be a friendly rivalry among the several States and among individual women as to which shall contribute most. This thing, *equal rights*, which is to mean so much to all women, should be given first consideration. Until it has been accomplished, it should have right of way.

When the budget was presented by Mrs. Dwight Clark last November,

the Conference unanimously voted its adoption. It provides for \$14,780 for the executive department; \$18,920 for legal, field and general research; \$4,100 for congressional department; \$14,800 for State legislative work; \$27,800 for organization campaigns; \$8,900 for membership and council department; press, \$5,660; literature, \$20,000; treasury department, \$2,200; supplies, \$2,540; other departments, \$12,500.

It was to carry on the work scheduled in this budget that apportionment was made to the various States upon a basis of population. It was upon this schedule that pledges were made. Much of the activity planned for in this outline has, of necessity, not been undertaken because funds requisite to carry on the activity have not been available.

This means that the work of the Woman's Party for *equal rights* has suffered. Organization work, without which growth must be slow and meagre, should be pushed much more rapidly. Field and general research work should be increased. This can be done when the other States follow the lead of Delaware in meeting this budget assessment. Which State will be the first to follow Delaware's lead?

NEWS FROM THE FIELD

MISS ELLA RIEGEL, Legislative Chairman of the Pennsylvania Branch of the Woman's Party, who, together with Miss Martha Souder of Philadelphia, Mrs. Lawrence Lewis and other members of the Woman's Party, has been conducting the legislative campaign in Harrisburg, writes to National Headquarters:

"Bishop Darlington, who helped us so much with the ratification of the amendment, has just returned to Harrisburg and is deeply interested in our work. As soon as Mrs. Darlington told him about it, he seized the telephone and called up several legislators. I shall try to get him to sound members of the Senate Judiciary as to reporting out No. 757—married woman's control of her earnings—and No. 759—damages for personal injuries to a married woman—and shall suggest his using his influence on certain groups in the House to get the bills through.

"Miss Souder is a faithful worker and is most interested in lobbying."

Texas Continues Founders' Campaign.

MRS. KATE WINSTON, Treasurer of the Texas Branch of the Woman's Party writes:

"I am sending in cards for two new Founders and hope to secure more. We are anxious to continue Miss Egan's work of building up an organization out in the State and Mrs. Wolfe and I will go out campaigning next month, one in the northern and one in the western part of the State."

Delaware Senator Hears From Women Constituents.

THE Delmarvia Star of Wilmington, Delaware, in its issue of May 27th tells of the action taken at one of the meetings of the Delaware Branch:

"Resenting United States Senator Ball's recommendation of the appointment of John F. Phillips for appointment as postmaster at Rehoboth Beach instead of Miss Effie M. Truitt, who they declare was the leader in the civil service examination for the position, the members of the National Woman's Party, at a meeting held Friday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Victor du Pont, directed their president, Mrs. Jane G. Hammitt, to send a letter of protest to Senator Ball. Mrs. Hammitt sent the following open letter to Senator Ball:

"In the May 24th (1923) issue of *The Every Evening*, we note that you have recommended John F. Phillips for appointment as postmaster at Rehoboth Beach over Miss Effie M. Truitt, who led in the civil service examinations.

"Permit us to quote from your letter of February 3rd, 1923, replying to our communication asking for your support in removing discriminations against women in government service as follows:

"Have just received yours of the first calling my attention to the discrimination against women in government employ. Can assure you will look into this matter and do anything I can to correct it, as I believe all should receive the same treatment for the same class of work."

"Will you please explain your apparent inconsistency?

"The National Woman's Party strongly protests against your recent move in this matter."

California Women To Hear Miss Younger.

MISS MAUDE YOUNGER, National Legislative Chairman of the Woman's Party, writes that she will be the principal speaker this week at a dinner given by the Business and Professional Women of San Francisco, California. Miss Younger is assisting at present in developing the organization of the Woman's Party in all the Western States.

At a recent meeting of the California Branch of the Woman's Party, held at the home of Mrs. Kent at Kentfield, the following officers were elected: Chairman, Mrs. William Kent of Kentfield; secretary, Miss Carol Rehfish of Stanford University; treasurer, Miss Z. Clements of San Francisco.

New York City Report Shows Steady Effort.

SOME idea of the scope of the work of the New York City Committee during the past year may be gleaned from the following report presented by the chairman:

"The work of the New York City Committee during this year has been directed toward three ends: (1) putting effort behind the program of the Party; (2) increasing the membership; (3) financing.

"The Committee sent speakers to approximately ten outside meetings each month, at which our national and state programs were presented. We had all possible newspaper publicity in connection with the legislative program. We sent this publicity from our Headquarters and kept all local reporters constantly in touch with our activities. At the beginning of the year we sent a circular letter to all presidents of women's clubs in Greater New York, requesting the opportunity of appearing on their programs. We were requested to debate with various organizations which held differing opinions, and accepted this opportunity on a number of occasions. Delegates were sent to the Republican State convention and interviewed many legislators and other political factors here.

"Each month we held two large drawing room meetings, to which our members were requested to bring friends. Largely as a result of these meetings our membership has doubled during the winter. Besides these large meetings we have held on the average of two smaller meetings in private homes each month, to which the hostess herself invited personal friends. In this way we constantly reached new groups.

"Sunday evening suppers have been held twice monthly at Headquarters during the winter. The primary object of these suppers was to enable women who were employed or otherwise engaged during the day to hear our program. These suppers proved immensely popular and were usually self-supporting, the memberships obtained being clear profit. At these suppers we always had two speakers, one of our own officers, and a distinguished guest, who was not necessarily a member of the organization.

"Besides these meetings we raised money by three other methods:

"1. The establishment of a maintenance committee, consisting of a number of women who paid a stated sum of money each month for the maintenance of our headquarters.

"2. By a theatre party—through the efforts of one of our staff we obtained the privilege of a cheap rate on all of the orchestra seats for a current attraction. We were able to resell these tickets at an advance of 75 cents.

"3. A rummage sale, at which we cleared a considerable sum.

"Several times during the year, letters concerning the legislative work have been sent out to the membership. The leaflet, "Facts about the National Woman's Party," was sent to all members of the senate and assembly, thus acquainting them with our program and purpose. Resolutions endorsing the equality bills were passed at our meetings when possible, and at those of other organizations. These were forwarded to the various members of the legislature.

"At the close of the legislative year, we then had time for local organization and began the organization of the state councils."

Mrs. Clarence Smith, State Chairman of the New York Branch writes:

"Since we have commenced organizing the councils I can see an opening toward a wonderful development in membership and interest in the Party which will in time, mean financial support also. Through the councils, we are interesting women who were never interested before. Our Headquarters are used nearly every evening for organization meetings."

At a luncheon given in her home by Mrs. William Randolph Hearst of New York City last Friday, Miss Alice Paul, vice-president of the National Woman's Party, spoke on the Woman's Party Campaign. Mrs. Hearst is one of the Founders of the Woman's Party.

The *New York Evening Globe* of May 21, in speaking of the recent deputation of women to Commissioner Enright in protest of the police's action in taking merely the girls in a dance hall raid, says:

"The Woman's Party is right in pointing to the abstract injustice of this exemplification of the dual standard of morality. It has long been customary for male apologists to plead the greater frailty of man as a justification for the inequities of legal practice. It is difficult to believe, however, that a Supreme Court which in the recent minimum wage case made so much of the legal equality of women would sanction a discrimination against them in question of sex morality."

A NEW OCCUPATIONAL COUNCIL

THE list of occupational councils of the Woman's Party is not yet complete. We already have Councils of Lawyers, Doctors, Government Workers, Dentists, Musicians, Artists, Authors, Journalists, Nurses, Homemakers, Ministers, Scientists, Students, Teachers, Actresses and the Political Council. Now Industrial Councils are being organized, with Josephine Casey of Chicago as national chairman. Miss Casey is a wage-earner and was for many years an organizer for the American Federation of Labor. In Pennsylvania, Anna McCue has organized an Industrial Council. Miss McCue has been a worker ever since she became a mill girl in Kensington, Philadelphia, at the age of 11. She is as a result an entirely self-educated woman. Both of these women are pre-eminently well qualified to play a leading part in the work of the Woman's Party for women in industry. Much of the work of organizing the Industrial Council has been done by Miss Lucy Branham, a member of the Teachers' Union and a teacher at the Washington Labor College.

In New York, the Council already has two hundred members, so great has been the interest of working women in co-operating with the Woman's Party program in the legislature of that State. Among the leaders in the New York Council are Mrs. Frances G. Roberts, Miss Ella Sherwin and Consuelo Furman of the Rand School.

The objects of the Industrial Council are many, but all fall under the general head of removing discriminations against women in industry and defeating attempts to pass further discriminatory laws. This program involves both legislative work and work of other types, such as organization of the working women, obtaining authority for women in existing trade unions, and the right to enter certain unions and positions from which they are now debarred by various regulations, such as the require-

ment of a certain period of apprenticeship in industries in which women are not taken as apprentices.

The initial work of the Councils has been legislative in its character, and has centered around the effort made in a great number of States to procure the passage of a law guaranteeing equal pay with men, for women in state employment; and the effort to defeat hours of labor and night work laws under the terms of which only women have been included.

The need for the councils appeared in the current legislative year, where difficulty was experienced in obtaining even the introduction of legislation to secure equal pay. Thus, in Pennsylvania, not a single member of the legislature could be found who would even consider introducing the bill. The discriminations in salaries now in force against women are so great, and the number of women paid out of state funds is so large that the passage of a law allowing equal pay for equal work would make an enormous difference in the state's pay roll. Where economy is necessary, money can always be saved at the expense of the women workers.

Similarly the need for the councils was shown in the epidemic of discriminatory legislation presented in the various legislatures. Only one of the night work laws for women only, that introduced in New Jersey, was passed this year. This law takes effect in December, 1924, and will throw women out of any job requiring attendance after 10 o'clock at night. Other bills, such as that introduced in Rhode Island, setting 6 o'clock as the limit for night work for women, have been defeated. The aim of the councils in all of these cases has been to insist that all regulatory laws passed must cover *all* persons in the industries affected, *whether men or women*.

TWO MILLION DOLLAR FUND

TREASURER'S REPORT, Edith Ainge, Treasurer National Woman's Party, Capitol Hill, Washington, D. C. Auditors: American Audit Company.

Receipts of National Headquarters, December 7, 1912, to May 27, 1923, \$1,103,608.94.

Contributions, membership receipts and other receipts, May 27 to June 2, 1923:

Miss Eleanor Brannan, N. Y....\$ 100.00	Miss Elizabeth Berrien, D. C. 20.00
Mrs. Eliza A. Young, Tenn.... 90.00	Miss A. M. Stewart, D. C..... 5.00
Mrs. Gustav Hipke, Wis. 25.00	Miss Georgia Suthon, La..... 1.00
Miss Etta V. Friend, N. Y.... 20.00	Gen. Anson Mills, D. C..... 100.00
Miss Sara J. Higgins, N. J.... 10.00	Miss Margaret Blaine, D. C.... 24.00
Mrs. Anne T. Renshaw, D. C.. 5.00	Per New York City Committee:
Miss Lucy Branham, D. C..... 5.00	Mrs. Betty W. Pell..... 5.00
Mrs. Hazel M. Smith, Cal..... 1.00	Mrs. J. G. Hemmerdinger... 5.00
Mrs. M. L. C. Merchant, Pa... 1.00	Miss Olive Cate..... 5.00
Miss Eva Ammen, Mont..... 5.00	Mrs. Max Naumburg..... 5.00
Miss Mathilde Ammen, Mont.. 5.00	Mrs. Nelson I. Asiel..... 5.00
Mrs. F. C. Roe, Va..... 15.00	Miss Emma Stein..... 5.00
Miss Marion May, N. Y..... 300.00	Miss Mary Goldfarb..... 5.00
Dr. Edna V. Dale, Wash..... 25.00	Mrs. Mollie Klein..... 5.00
Per Illinois Branch:	Mrs. Sarah Goldstein..... 5.00
Mrs. Grace Banchbach..... 5.00	Mrs. Anna G. Freedman..... 5.00
Dr. Sadie Bay Adair..... 5.00	Mrs. Lena Robins..... 5.00
Miss Mary G. Fendall, D. C.. 5.00	Mrs. Kutyn..... 5.00
Mrs. Winifred S. Fouts, D. C.. 1.00	Miss Lillian Brown..... 5.00
Miss Janet W. Fouts, D. C... 1.00	Miss Etta Bernikow..... 5.00
Miss Priscilla Webster, Fla... 1.00	Mrs. Feinstein..... 5.00
Miss Zoe Beckey, N. Y..... 1.00	Mrs. Bella G. Freedman... 5.00
Miss Edith A. Fries, D. C.... 1.00	Mrs. Celia Dichman..... 5.00
Miss Vera E. Adams, D. C.... 1.00	Miss Sarah Fischer..... 5.00
Per Conn. Branch:	Miss Bessie Berman..... 5.00
Mrs. Marion Silverstone.... 5.00	Miss K. Murmier..... 5.00
Mrs. Harriet H. King, D. C... 10.00	Mrs. A. McKenna..... 5.00
Miss Mary Burt Messer, Wis.. 90.00	Mrs. W. Marshall..... 5.00
Mrs. W. T. Burch, D. C..... 90.00	Mrs. Isobel Napier..... 5.00
Dr. Miriam M. Butt, Pa..... 50.00	Mrs. N. Nelson..... 5.00
Mrs. Elinor M. Levey, N. J.... 300.00	Mrs. M. J. O'Neill..... 5.00
Miss Clara Graecen, D. C.... 25.00	Mrs. E. Hickey..... 5.00
Mrs. A. P. Clark, Jr., D. C.... 10.00	Mrs. Hegenbark..... 5.00
Mrs. Townsend Scott, Md..... 5.00	Mrs. E. Hynes..... 5.00
Mrs. Robert Walker, Md..... 10.00	Mrs. M. Hayes..... 5.00

Mrs. M. E. Hall..... .50	Mrs. Langdon..... .50
Mrs. G. Flock..... .50	Mrs. Lynch..... .50
Mrs. M. Fiero..... .50	Mrs. McClaskey..... .50
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Miss Bessie L. Shandel..... .50	Miss Ida Zalkin..... .50
Miss Doris Seglein..... .50	Miss E. Carey..... .50
Mrs. Regina Schwartz..... .50	Miss Beulah Livingston.... .50
Miss Frances Rosencraatz... .50	Mrs. C. A. Ashmead..... .50
Mrs. Flora Pereman..... .50	Rent of Rooms, Headquarters 90.00
Mrs. Dora Neveloff..... .50	Receipts from benefit..... 18.00
Miss Sonia M'sheff..... .50	Sale of literature..... 4.25
Mrs. A. Henry..... .50	
Miss F. A. Holland..... .50	
Miss E. Jordan..... .50	
Mrs. Mary Keller..... .50	
Mrs. M. Kerrigan..... .50	
Mrs. J. Kinsman..... .50	
	Total receipts through June 1, 1923\$1,541.25
	Receipts, December 7, 1912, to June 2, 1923\$1,105,150.19

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